

## EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

Will Amount for the Year to \$100,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 Over Any Previous Year.

American manufacturers will sell to the outside world over \$100,000,000 worth of iron and steel in the calendar year 1929, or \$20,000,000 in excess of any earlier year in their history. There was for the month of October an increase of over \$2,000,000, as compared with the same month of last year, and for the ten months an increase of almost \$20,000,000. The October figures of exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof are \$9,503,453, against \$7,299,185 in October of last year, and for the ten months \$86,102,258, against \$67,299,560 last year. Both in price and quantity the figures of the export trade show an increase, and in practically every article and class. Bar iron, for instance, shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in quantity exported in 1929, as compared with 1928; bars or rods of steel an increase of 30 per cent.; wire rods of steel, 25 per cent.; steel sheets and plates over 100 per cent., and wire nails an increase in round terms of 200 per cent. in quantity.

It is thus apparent that the increase expressed belief that the increase in prices of iron and steel and manufactures thereof in the United States would cause an immediate and plainly perceptible decrease in our exportations was not justified. The corresponding rise in prices in other parts of the world and the continued increase in demand for products and manufactures of this character fully offset the increased price and increased demand at home, and this combination of an unusual demand from the home and foreign markets upon our manufacturers readily accounts for the frequent reports of shortage in supplies of material and inability of American manufacturers to promptly fill all orders received.

## LOVE AND MONEY.

Mrs. Sage Declares That Poverty Should Not Turn a Poor Man's Eyes from a Rich Girl.

Discussing problems of love and marriage in society, Mrs. Russell Sage says: "Much stress is often laid upon the fact that wealthy men are on the lookout for wealthy husbands for their daughters. This is not so. As a rule, a father prefers to see his daughter married to a good, honorable, ambitious man who has no fortune, rather than to an idle, fashionable fellow who cares for nothing in life but clubs, clothes and a competency.

"Poor young men should not allow false pride to stand in the way of their accepting the love of a rich girl, for if a man has ambition the fortune is only a stepping stone to his goal.

"The income necessary for a young couple starting out in life in New York and wishing to continue in the fashionable set is altogether relative. The lowest possible figure is \$5,000 a year—but it could be done for that by careful expenditure and wholesome disregard of opera boxes, theater tickets, carriages, etc.

"Many young men with rich fathers make the mistake of depending upon them for their future support, and for that reason make no effort to obtain employment for themselves."

## BAPTIZED IN MOLASSES VAT.

The Sticky Experience of a Prowling Tramp in an Indiana Farmhouse.

A funny incident is reported from Chester township, Wabash county, wherein a tramp received unsought baptism in a vat of sorghum molasses. At the home of J. R. Horning there is a shaft which extends from the second floor of the farm residence to the cellar. During the absence of the family a night or two ago a tramp entered the dwelling, and while prowling around the second floor fell into the open shaft and tumbled down two flights. At the base of the opening in the cellar stood a vat of sorghum molasses, into which the weary Willy plunged. He was not seriously hurt, though considerably dazed by the tumble, but was covered from head to foot with the saccharine material, a liberal quantity of which splashed over the walls. His trampship crawled off to the hay mow and spent the night, and when discovered next day, decorated with the tell-tale sorghum, explained that he was drunk and wandered into the house by mistake. The family cleaned him up and sent him on his way.

## ADMITTS BIBLE TO SCHOOL.

State Superintendent Jackson, of Nebraska, Declares a District Dispute.

State Superintendent Jackson, of Nebraska, has decided that the Bible may be read in the public schools. The matter was laid before him in a case from Gage county, where one family in a district wanted the teacher enjoined from using the book, although all others favored it. In his decision Mr. Jackson says: "There seems to be nothing in the laws of Nebraska that would prevent the simple reading of the Bible in our public schools. I am of the opinion that in this enlightened age and Christian land the public school teacher ought not to be deprived of reading, without written or oral comment, the Bible or of repeating the Lord's Prayer."

## Big Libraries in China.

The great libraries of Peking contain volumes of books numbered by the hundreds of thousands. In the archives of the government are still found the ancient predictions of eclipses made with great accuracy, together with works on astronomy which show a fair knowledge of that science.

A new kind of machinery used by fashionable dressmakers is said to be the invention of the queen of Madagascar. It is of many colors, on a dark ground, and it appears to meet with great approval from searchers after novelty.

## Big Socialist Gathering Next Year.

Socialists will hold at Paris next year the largest congress in their history.

## As to Hair and Whiskers.

Why does a man's hair fall out before his whiskers? Because it is at least 20 years older.

## A COSTLY WEIGHT.

Used by a Lawyer in South Carolina—Its History.

Its Original Owner Gave \$12,000 for It—Bought It for a Gold Brick. But It Proved to Be Brass.

The leading member of the bar in Spartanburg, S. C., has recently attracted a great deal of attention by using an extraordinary hitching block for his handsome trotters, and, as by degrees the story of the cube of yellow metal that he attaches to his horses' bits by a golden chain when he stops on the street has become known, the interest has increased.

The history of the horse block that cost \$12,000 necessarily carries with it a story of how the man credited with being the shrewdest bargainer and best financier in that section was victimized by an extraordinarily clever fellow, who was ably seconded by a North Carolina jeweler. S. T. McCravy is a lawyer who has added this unique block to the equipment of his fine driving horses. He obtained it several months ago when the estate of John T. Cantrell, of Spartanburg, was settled, he being the family lawyer. Mr. Cantrell had succeeded during his life in keeping the matter a secret.

The old gentleman dreaded having it known that any man had gotten the best of him. He lived a long life in Spartanburg, and by frugality and acute business sense amassed a handsome fortune. One day a man of pleasant address dropped into town with messages for Cantrell from a kinsman who years before had gone to the Pacific coast and had made a fortune in gold mining. Cantrell had the gold fever; he loved the looks of it, and wanted to have some around him. When the visitor informed him that he had a block he was willing to sell the old man went with him to another city to have the gold tested. The jeweler bored down into the block, which weighed over 50 pounds, and showed Cantrell that the shavings were all gold. They returned to Spartanburg, and Cantrell, having only \$12,000 in cash, paid that over, took the block of gold, giving his L. O. U. for \$2,000 more, which was to be paid within a week. The former owner of the block failing to come for his money, suspicion was aroused. Another jeweler tested the block and found it brass. It was coated with gold, and had a plug of real metal set in, which the first jeweler had bored through.

This happened four years ago, and Mr. Cantrell kept the "brick" in his home till he died—a reminder of his one folly. Lawyer McCravy uses only half of the block, all of it being too heavy.

## SCIENTIST WINS NEW HONORS.

The Paris Academy of Sciences Awards Its Medal of Honor to Prof. W. R. Brooks.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory, Geneva, N. Y., has just been awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences the Grand Lalande prize for his numerous and brilliant astronomical discoveries. The prize is a gold medal worth 500 francs.

Prof. Brooks is the king of comet finders. His total is 20, and he has five times been awarded the comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. Eleven of the comets he discovered with a telescope of his own construction, even to the grinding and polishing of the lenses. He has been awarded over \$1,000 in prizes, and has received numerous medals. Prof. Brooks was born in 1844 in Maidstone, England, the son of a Baptist minister. With his parents he came to this country in 1857, settling in Darien, N. Y. He has been an ardent student of astronomy since he was 13 years old. The Royal Astronomical Society for the Advancement of Science has elected him to fellowship, and he is a member of the Liverpool and British Astronomical societies. Hobart college gave him the degree of M. A.

In person Prof. Brooks is of medium stature, wears a well-kept full beard, with hair combed backward, disclosing a fine forehead, and dresses in a semi-clerical garb. He is refined in appearance, an entertaining lecturer and a genial conversationalist. He married at 26.

## CHANCE FOR WOMEN.

May Be Employed in the Compilation of the Census of 1930.

Their Efficiency as Enumerators and Clerks Proven by the Census Bureau at the Time of the Taking of the Last General Census.

Although the newspapers in referring to the enumerators and clerks to be employed by the government in gathering the census in 1930 have invariably the masculine gender it is a fact that women are to take their place beside the men in this important work. Women were first employed in this labor in 1880. At that time the head of the census bureau was the late Gen. Francis A. Walker, whose attention was directed to the usefulness of women in gathering census statistics by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake. In accordance with her suggestion all the rules and regulations for the taking of the census of 1880 were so drawn that there was no discrimination on account of sex. As a consequence many women were employed throughout the country as enumerators, and in every case did good work, one woman in a western district making a record in the number of names she obtained in a thinly settled section.

In 1890 women again found occupation as clerks and as census enumerators, though then, as now, the fact that women were eligible to these positions was not as widely known as it should have been.

There are many reasons why this employment for women is most suitable. In the first place, as the work only lasts for a few weeks or months, and then ceases absolutely, it has always been found difficult to find the best men for a labor which offers no permanency of support, while there are many women so situated that they are glad to have

the opportunity to earn a good sum of money in some occupation which will not take the whole of their time. The service is not severe, especially in the large cities, where the dwellings are crowded together and a person can work all day in collecting the names of the inhabitants of a few blocks. Another point which deserves consideration is that the census enumerator's rule sees only women in the home which must be visited, as the men are made during the hours when men are away on business.

## TORPEDO PRACTICE REQUIRED.

Naval Authorities Decide That There Must Be Practical and Regular Instruction in This Direction.

Naval authorities have decided that there must be regular torpedo practice on ships of war, and orders have been issued which require this to the end that officers may become acquainted with the details of torpedo work. The order reads: "The commanding officer of every vessel other than a torpedo vessel shall cause each torpedo on the vessel under his command to be run at least once in each quarter, and in case of failure to carry out the provision of this paragraph a quarterly torpedo practice report, made upon the regular torpedo practice form, must state the reasons for this failure.

"Torpedo practice, additional to the above, for the instruction of officers and men, shall be held as much often as circumstances will permit, and as the commander in chief, senior officer present, or commanding officer may deem advisable. Torpedo practice with the vessel dead in the water is of value only so far as the care and adjustment of the torpedoes and the training of the inexperienced crews are concerned, and the commander in chief, senior officer present, or commanding officer, therefore, will use every effort to hold torpedo practice at the highest practicable speed, and when possible at a moving target. Every precaution must be taken to insure the recovery of a torpedo when fired for an exercise run, but it is not desired that the fear of an occasional loss of a torpedo shall prevent officers and men becoming thoroughly familiar with the weapon under probable service conditions of speed and helm angle of ship and air pressure in torpedo flask."

## FIRST OF THE AUTOTRUCKS.

Makes Its Appearance on the Streets of New York City—Is Run by Compressed Air.

For the first time an autotruck was seen on the streets of New York. It was truck No. 5 of the New York Autotruck company, which was brought down from Providence, where the vehicles of the company are being built. The wagon is 16 feet long, and is run by compressed air. The motor is of 100 horse-power. The body of the wagon is of heavy board, about four inches thick. There are no sideboards. The seat for the driver is built directly over the front wheels. The compressed air cylinders are just in front of the rear wheels, and attached to the body of the truck.

## Sale of Orchids in England.

A collection of orchids by Maj. Mason, of the 11th, Warwick, England, lately sold for \$15,550. Several cypripediums brought from \$300 to \$400, and one, a specimen of cypripedium insigne giganteum, the best of its class ever seen, fetched \$735. Nothing approaching these prices have ever been known in this country. Orchids in England have for a score of years almost equalled the prices of tulips in the tulip mania of Holland.

## Visiting Burns' Birthplace.

During the year ended September 30 the number of visitors to Burns' cottage, Ayr, was 42,499, being 4,290 more than in 1926, which was the previous record year.

## TEACHING NEWSBOYS TO SAVE.

Plan of a Topeka Philanthropist to Make Them Bank Depositors.

J. E. Nissley, of Topeka, Kan., made a unique offer to the newsboys at the Thanksgiving dinner which he gave them. To each one who deposits in a savings bank in Topeka an amount aggregating \$25 he will make a present of 100 per cent. interest on the sum. He will give a smaller premium to the boys who cannot save that amount.

Mr. Nissley points out that the boys have only to save a little more than 50 cents a week to get this premium, or about ten cents a day. He has provided passbooks for the 80 newsboys of Topeka.

## GENUINE BOOK WORM.

Discovered Boring Through an Edition of Thomas Jefferson's Works in a New York Book Store.

In a little old book shop in Ann street, not far from Broadway, New York city, and much frequented by book worms of the human species, there is on exhibition a genuine book worm, one of the rarest of insects, and it is feeding upon the works of Thomas Jefferson. According to bibliophiles, it is ten years since a book worm has been seen in this city. Librarians and dealers in books have discovered their borings, but the creatures themselves have escaped. An offer of \$100,000 was made for the last one that was found here, but the offer was refused and the worm mysteriously disappeared. Leone Mandana, the owner of the Ann street book store, says that in his experience of 19 years he had seen only two genuine book worms. The first was found in a Nassau street shop ten years ago, and the second is now in his possession. The one he has now started at the back of an old volume entitled "Memoirs, Correspondence, and Miscellaneous Writings of Thomas Jefferson."

It worked straight through to the front of the book, boring a hole about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. When it struck the front cover it strolled about in the fly leaves, leaving a winding passage about three inches long. It then struck into the book again on the return journey to the book cover. When shown it was at page 19, which it had reached after two days' work. There are 319 pages in the book. The insect is about half an inch in length.

## ARMER'S HOME HOTEL,

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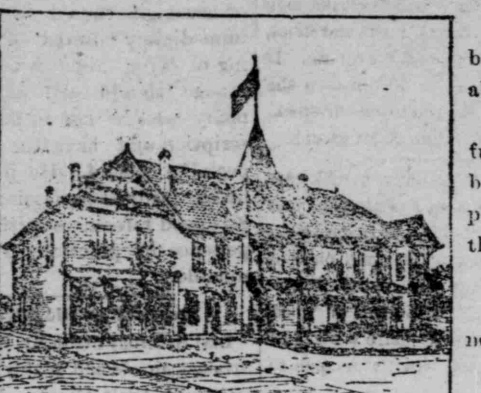
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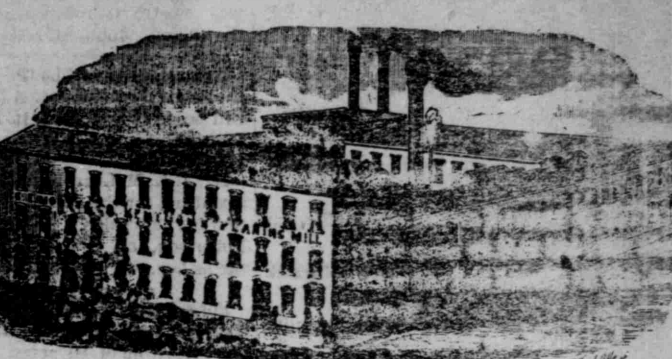
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